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The Daily Colonist.

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Weight Guaranteed
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100 Government St. Phone 83.

VOL. LXXXVI. NO. 29.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR

DIAMOND AND EMERALD
Prices, \$15.00 to \$600.
FINGER RINGS
We confine it to no particular style of ring. It appears to equal advantage in them all: "Twin," "Three-Stone," "Five-Stone" and "Cluster" Settings.
We show a large range.
Challoner & Mitchell
JEWELERS
47 Government Street, Victoria

FINE HAVANAS
(EX. MORROW CASTLE)
Henry Clay, Henry Upmann
Bock & Co., Benjamin Franklin
El Triunfo, El Ecuador, Etc., Etc.
(All Sizes)
Hudson's Bay Co.

IT NEEDS NO
Argumentative debate to demonstrate the desirability of having your groceries where the highest quality is joined to the lowest prices. If you will allow us a few words, we would like to call your attention to the superior TEAS and COFFEES we are offering this week.
DIXIE CEYLON TEA 35c. lb.
GOLDEN BLEND TEA 40c. lb.
OUR BLEND TEA 29c. lb.
DIXIE BLEND COFFEE 40c. lb.
GRANULATED SUGAR, 18 lbs. \$1.00
DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Cash Grocers.

SIMON LEISER & CO.
YATES STREET, VICTORIA.
Wholesale Grocer and Importer
We carry the largest stock of groceries and provisions in the Province, and handling the great bulk of the NORTHERN TRADE, we can offer special advantages to Traders and Miners.
Outfitting a Specialty

FRESCO WORK
And Artistic Decorating
Having secured the services of Mr. Paul Beygram, Fresco Artist, we are able to contract for all work in this line, and guarantee satisfaction. Get our prices on show cases and store fittings.
J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET,
Above Douglas Street.

J. PIERCY & CO.
Clothing Manufacturers and Wholesale Dry Goods
VICTORIA

HYGIENIC BAKING POWDER
The latest discovery in Chemistry—a straight Phosphate Powder—differs from all the other old line Baking Powders.
It's supreme excellence when once tried will be its own recommendation.
25c per 12 oz. tin. Ask your grocer for samples.
STEWART & EARLE Manufacturers
VICTORIA B.C.

Barley Chop
(Watch the Brand.)
Sells on its merit. Has been proved to be the best horse feed on the market.
Sylvester Feed Co., City Market.

Healthy Chickens
To have healthy fowls they have to be kept clean and fed properly, especially young chicks. For chicken houses use Lee's Lice Killer, or Lambert's Death to Lice. To keep chicks growing, use Chip wheat, prepared meat scraps and tonics. To be had from E. M. NODER, Poultry Supply House, 12 Store street, next to E. & N. Railway.

DISTILLERS CO., Ltd.
EDINBURGH
20 Years Old Scotch, V. R. O.
12 Years Old Special Liqueur.
10 Years Old Caledonian Liqueur, Special Blend.
Old Tom and London Dry Gins, London Distillery.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Limited
Agents Pacific Coast

Marine Insurance
EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES
APPLY
Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS
LONDON & PROVINCIAL MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
SWISS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES COMBINED.)
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO.
LAFONCIEUX COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED
Importers of
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS.
Cutlery, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and Garden Hose
MIXING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 59
P. O. Drawer 613

To the Wholesale Trade
We beg to announce that the business heretofore carried on by us as Factors and Wholesale Commission and Importing Agents, has this day been acquired by the
Earsman-Wilson Co., Ltd.
Who will continue at our old offices, both in Victoria and Vancouver. We would ask for the new company a continuance of the patronage accorded us in the past, and for which we take this opportunity of returning our thanks.
EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO.
VICTORIA, B. C., July 13th, 1901.

Pither & Leiser
Direct importers of all leading brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC. Agents in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for G. H. MUMF'S "EXTRA DRY," the great leader, WALKER'S famous "KILMARNOCK" Scotch Whisky, LEM'S justly celebrated "EXTRA PALE" St. Louis Beer, and other favorite beverages. None but the best imported by us. Large stock always. HAVANA CIGARS.
Pither & Leiser Importers and Wholesalers
VICTORIA, B. C.

GOLD
We strongly advise Cariboo Hydraulic as a buy. We have confidential information—the source of which we are not at liberty to disclose—that the clean-up this year will be such as to send the stock to par. ON ITS MERITS. Stock selling from \$1.80 to \$1.90. Par value \$5.
BUY
Cariboo Hydraulic OIL
We have stock for sale in Vancouver Oil Co., 5 cents per share. Par value 25 cents.
The directors of this company do not guarantee that they will strike oil, in spite of first class reports from experts and excellent showings. But they do guarantee honest and accurate management, and that every cent received from the sale of stock will be put into development work. It is needless to reiterate the fact that once oil is struck the stock will be worth more dollars than it is now worth cents. We feel confident that oil will be struck, AND THE INTEGRITY OF THE MANAGEMENT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

Robert William Clark
14 JOHNSON STREET
VICTORIA
Wholesale Provisions, Fruit, Etc., and General Commission Merchants

Mining Stock
We have subject to previous sale, the following:
ATHABASCA at \$2.50.
CARIBOO HYDRAULIC at \$1.75.
RAMBLER CARIBOO at 30c.
HOMESTAKE at 24c.
PAYNE at 19c.
Furnished houses to rent. Lots on Fox Bay, cheap. Houses for sale on installment plan.
Call and see our list of houses and lots in all parts of the city.

E. A. HARRIS & CO.
Real Estate and Mining Brokers
35 Fort St., Victoria

Table Cutlery
A large stock just opened, including fine cases Carvers, Fishing tackle in great variety at
FOX'S, 78 Govt St

B. H. HURST & CO.
44 FORT STREET
NEW JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
Arrived at ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas St., and at YOKAHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., near Victoria Hotel.

Rogers Arrested
Strike Leader and a Companion Accused of Marooning Nine Japs.
Victims Tell How They Were Surrounded and Carried Into Captivity.
Six Men Caught By the Police Are Committed For Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Vancouver, B. C., July 12.—Frank Rogers, the man who is always quoted as the mouthpiece of the strikers on the Fraser, was arrested today charged with being one of the strikers who aided in seizing a number of Japs and carrying them forcibly to an island in the Gulf. Another man named Jos. Desplain was arrested on the same charge. Charges were laid against both men, and they are now in the provincial jail awaiting their preliminary hearing.
The fishermen strikers say that 36 Japanese are still marooned on an island in the Gulf. Nine men taken to Bowen Island on Wednesday returned to the city today.
Two of these men gave a brief account of their marooning to the Colonist correspondent. They stated that five of the Japs boats were surrounded by 12 white patrol boats. The Japs were asked by the patrol boats if they had fire arms. They said they had not. The strikers however, boarded their boat and searched for themselves, and not finding any returned, held a consultation, then came back, when some pointed guns at the Japs. There were 6 or 8 whites in every boat, all with guns, while others seized the Japs and threw them into one boat.
The strikers then rowed the Japs boats away with their nets and all their contents, and compelled the Japs to row to Bowen Island, accompanying them on each side and behind with rifles on their laps, with the muzzle pointed towards them. Arriving at the island, they left the nine Japs there with one boat, but with no oars and nothing to eat. The Japs, however, cut paddles from the trees, and with great labor paddled to Vancouver.
When the men reached here they were directed to the court house and soon pointed out Frank Rogers and Desplain as two of the men who marooned them. The strikers said they only dropped these Japs on Bowen Island, because it was getting too light, that the other 36 they have marooned cannot be found as they are well hidden and have no way of hailing any one for assistance or getting away from the island. They also state that in their struggles with the Japs, they smashed many boats by striking them with ballast bags and that they saw at least one Jap jump overboard, and do not know whether he was rescued or not. In the fight they claim that one white and one Jap was laid out, but neither were killed.
The hearing of Rogers and Desplain takes place tomorrow morning.
The preliminary hearing of the six men caught by the police terminated today. All six were sent up for trial at the October assizes. They were taken over to Westminster this evening. They will apply to a Supreme court judge for bail, but if he does not grant it they will have to remain in jail until next October. The only bit of interesting evidence that came out in the trial today, was that one of the strikers pointed his rifle at Policeman Campbell when the patrol boat was held up by the boat the police were concerned in, and that the officer with remarkable nerve dug his own rifle into the pit of the man's stomach and howled him over.

CONSIDERING AN OFFER.
The Westminster fishermen's lodge favorably considered today a suggestion of the government labor commissioner that they accept from the canners 125 cents till the 27th of July, and 10 cents thereafter, but if the pack is as low as 500,000 cases or under that amount, they receive 125¢ all through.
This proposition was turned down by the Vancouver lodge yesterday.
The Grand Lodge of fishermen met today and received the vote of the five unions on the Bremner suggestion. As the majority were against it, the Grand Lodge announced that the suggestion was not favorably considered.

TO PURCHASE LINE.
New York Central Getting Control of St. Lawrence and Adirondack.
Montreal, July 12.—(Special.)—The stock held by the C. P. R. in the St. Lawrence and Adirondack railway, has been disposed of to the New York Central, which it is reported will absorb that line in the course of a short time. Stock in the railway held by individual directors has not been sold.

ELCHO SHIELD.
English Team Wins it at Bixley Meeting.
London, July 12.—At today's shooting of the National Rifle Association at Bixley, England won the Elcho Challenge Shield with a score of 1,409. Scotland scored 1,505 and Ireland 1,585.

Mining Shares
BUY
Noble Five SHARES
For a big rise in the near future.
A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd.
66 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

The New Electric Hot-Air Baths
GREVILLE SYSTEM.
Or localized application of superheated dry air for the treatment of enlarged and stiffened joints caused by rheumatism and gonitis; also for sciatica, lumbago, neuritis, sprains, etc.
Terms and testimonials upon application.
40 KANE STREET.
Telephone 701. Victoria, B. C.

TORONTO LADY TEACHERS
Fail to Get Their Names on the Voters' Lists.

Toronto, July 12.—(Special.)—Some 769 women teachers, exasperated at the refusal of the board of control to sanction salary increases, proposed by the school board in the spring, have been trying to get their names on the voters' lists, in order that at the next election they could "get even" with the aldermen. The assessors refused to put on their names, and they are appealing to the court of revision for assessment as joint tenants in the houses they live in. The court has decided that they must pay rent directly to the landlord to be rated as tenants, and this decision bars out almost every one. A number of the teachers were before the court of revision and did not need their opinion of the aldermen who were banking them of their revenue.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE.
In Cincinnati the Men Practically Determined to End it.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12.—The machinists strike in this city, which began May 20, and involved from five to seven thousand employees, has practically been declared off. A secret mass meeting of strikers was held today, at which a formal report was made that it had been found impossible to procure a supply of money from the headquarters in Washington. It is said, however, that the decision to return to work was not unanimous, and that some of the men will still hold out.

The Strike At Rossland

The Centre Star and War Eagle Properties Have Now Closed Down.

Statement of the Men's Position Issued by the Miners' Union.

Rossland, July 12.—The strike situation is absolutely without sensational features. The Centre Star and War Eagle crews went out this morning and the properties closed down. The total number of men now on strike is approximately 1,200.
A special committee of the board of trade appointed last night to hold a conference with the Miners' Union executive, met today in session for three hours, but no special ground is gained as yet. There was a full meeting of the board tonight, and there will probably be a conference of managers tomorrow.

The Miners' Union has issued a statement of the strike as follows:
"The foundation of the trouble is that nearly half the mine employees were paid twenty per cent. less than the same labor in other camps, and to continue this, annoying practices were introduced. First a system of espionage and black listing by which many of the ablest members were compelled to seek employment elsewhere.
"Second, the revocation of privileges of the strikers was allowed to a few members among non-union members of duty on the company's premises.
"Third, by the connection of labor employment agencies seeking to flood an over-crowded market with cheap foreign labor.
"Fourth, by the corporations seeking to crush the strike on Northport."

MUNICIPAL COAL YARDS

Mayor of Ottawa Has Novel Idea for the Cities of Ontario.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., July 12.—Mayor Morris, who is in favor of the establishment of municipal coal yards, in order to meet and overcome the effects of the combine, is issuing circulars to all the leading cities and towns of the province outlining the idea and suggesting that the matter be discussed at the municipal council in Toronto in September.

STEVESTON.

Gathering of the Indians for the Fishing Season.
Steve ten, July 12.—(Special.)—A number of West Coast Indians arrived here this week and contingents arrive daily from the Island. Chilwick and upper Indians are not in evidence, and the lower Indians, according to one of them, are not likely to leave their homes this season.

Rumors are rife with regard to reports from Battery and Banks Island, the halibut steamer having brought news of a large school of halibut. If they were only caught on the 12th it will be about the 10th or 21st before they arrive at Point Roberts and the Fraser.

A number of fishing boats were out yesterday, but only caught enough to eat. This morning there are many hills sailing in the sun away over toward the coast. There are a number of small spring and bastard sockeye among the fish caught in July, and the same thing is reported from the Sound. The halibut fish is soft and will not keep long or by being caught. The flesh is bright red, like sockeye, but paler after cooking.

There are few Indians preparing to "sh, a touch some have signified their intention so to do, when they thoroughly understood the canners' proposition.

GOOD STUFF.

Only Two Out of Canadians for B.P. Police Rec'd.

Ottawa, July 12.—(Special.)—A despatch from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto says that two Canadian recruits of the South African constabulary, E. Link and L. J. Smallwood, have been discharged as medically unfit for service and sailed for England on June 12. The latter was the only two rejected out of 1,205 Canadians.

GONE TO ILLINOIS.
McGill Lecturer in Sanscrit Gets Another Position.

Twelfth Of July

Orangemen of the Province Hold Monster Celebration At Terminal City.

Resolution Passed Protesting Against Revision of the Coronation Oath.

Parades and Speeches in the Eastern Part of the Dominion.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Vancouver B. C., July 12.—From early morning the streets were crowded with people wearing the sash of the Orange order. About noon the principal streets were black with people waiting for the procession. It is estimated that there were between 5,000 and 4,000 visitors in the city. The procession was a very creditable one.
Nanaimo sent 400 people to swell the crowds and Victoria is estimated to have sent over 1,000 while almost as many came from Westminster. The procession passed through the business streets to the park.
The following are some of the lodges that took part:
Ebenezer, Vancouver, Enneskillen, N. Clarke Wallace, Delta, Hall's Prairie, Star of the West, Langley, Victoria, Lady True Blues, Victoria Young Britons, Victoria 1,400, Westminster, Revelstoke Young Britons, Revelstoke Orangemen, Mission, Eburne, Sannich, Vancouver Lady True Blues, Westminster Royal Victoria, Ladies Chilliwick, Ladners, Cumberland and others.

At the monster gathering of Orangemen at Brockton Point today, a resolution was passed to the effect "That whereas it had been decreed by the bill of rights of 1688, and the act of settlement of 1701, that the sovereignty of Great Britain should be Protestant, and the Protestant religion should be maintained; and whereas the Roman Catholics were freed from political and civil disabilities in 1829; whereas the Roman pontiff still claims temporal and political sovereignty; therefore he is resolved that the grand lodge officers and the great mass-meeting of Orangemen of B. C. assembled, emphatically protest against any radical alteration in or revision of the coronation oath administered to the sovereign of Great Britain; and be it further resolved that they cannot but condemn the Cologian resolution bearing on this matter as ill-advised and untimely."

Another resolution was passed congratulating the King on his accession. Both resolutions will be sent to the Governor-General-in-Council, also Lord Salisbury and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. The largest number of Orangemen ever congregated in one place in British Columbia celebrated the 12th in Vancouver today, and the procession was the largest of any kind ever seen here.

The afternoon was taken up by sports at the park, and the day's celebration was fittingly wound up by a concert and ball at the city hall.

IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg Man., July 12.—The Orangemen had a gala day in the province. It was the hottest day of the summer, but thousands attended at the celebrations at Boissevain, Carman, Neepawa and Rock Lake.

IN TORONTO.

Toronto, July 12.—(Special.)—There was a good turnout at the Orange procession today; about 50 lodges took part. A gathering was held in Queen's Park after the parade had marched through the principal streets. Speeches were delivered by Mayor Howland, E. F. Clarke, M. P., W. J. Wright, Brockville, and others.

IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 12.—(Special.)—The Orange lodges of this city paraded from their lodges rooms to Bonaventure this morning taking the train for Huntington, which is a strong Orange district. The day was celebrated by picnics. The Orangemen's annual church parade takes place on Sunday afternoon next.

DAY AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 12.—Ottawa Orangemen celebrated the glorious 12th by a picnic at Wakefield, the weather was beautiful. Mayor Morris ordered the flag up on the city hall tower despite the protests of Ald. Eakin, chairman of the civic property committee.

PRINCE CHUN.

Chinese Special Envoy to Berlin Leaves in State.
Pekin, July 12.—The departure today from Peking of Prince Chun, younger brother of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, who has been selected formally to apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron von Kettler, was a spectacular event.

A special train took Prince Chun and his suite from here to Taku from which port he will proceed by steamer to Shanghai. He sails from Shanghai on July 20 for Genoa, and will proceed direct from there to Berlin by rail.

Prince Chun came to the railroad station in Peking on horseback. He was gorgeously attired in the royal yellow and followed by a long procession composed of members of his staff, their servants and the luggage on carts. Here he was met by the present German minister to China, Dr. Munster von Schwarzenstein, a German military band and a guard of honor. Many Chinese had assembled at the station to bid the Prince farewell.

Two German officers, formerly attached to the staff of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, will personally conduct Prince Chun and his party to Berlin.

BOERS ATTACK POST.

Capture of Seven-Pounder, But Eventually Are Driven Off.

London, July 12.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, and made public today, says the Boers attacked a constabulary post at Houtkroon, July 11, capturing a seven-pounder gun. They were eventually driven off. The British loss was three men killed and seven wounded.

LAWN BOWLING.

Result of the Dominion Tournament at Toronto.
Toronto, July 12.—(Special.)—In the Dominion lawn bowling competition, the Kincardine won the trophy beating R. C. Y. C. in a very close final by 8 shots.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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One Year \$6 00
Six Months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1 50
Six Months 75

Three Months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 8 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

\$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

We publish in full this morning the Annual Report of the British Columbia Board of Trade. It is a paper of unusual interest. Mr. Elworthy, the Secretary of the Board, is much to be congratulated upon the very excellent work embraced in it. The compilation and circulation of such matter cannot fail to be of benefit to the whole province.

The reports of the Board from year to year show marked progress in the industrial affairs of British Columbia, and the present one is no exception to the rule. It discloses progress in every section, and while it is not to be denied that untoward circumstances have to some extent and in some industries retarded the general advance, there is every reason to believe that this is only temporary. A province of which so much can be truthfully said will surely shake itself clear from every obstruction to its progress.

A valuable feature of the report is its comprehensive treatment of the whole field of provincial resources. In it an effort has been made to give a bird's eye view of existing industrial conditions and of the prospects for the future. No matter in what special line the readers own interests lie, he can find something that appeals specially to him. We find it quite impossible at this time to take up the several subjects and treat them in detail. This will be done later, and we shall content ourselves this morning with once more recommending the report to the perusal of all readers.

LABOR TROUBLES.

A feeling of unrest is abroad, and workmen are engaging in strikes for a variety of causes, which apparently have no relation to each other. There is only one good feature about the matter, namely, that at the bottom most men are disposed to be reasonable, and wise counsel will be likely to prevail when once the danger ahead, if settled conditions are not restored, is fully realized by the wage-earners.

One effect of these continued strikes will be to so disturb investment that men, who have money at their command, will take it to countries where barbarian or semi-civilized races are ready to work for low wages. The danger of this is greater than many people suppose. Clamor is made because Oriental laborers are employed in this province and the United States, but the people who raise it fail to take into account the fact that in the Orient and elsewhere, where coolie labor is available in unlimited quantity, resources equal to those of America are known to exist and can be readily exploited. There is abundance of gold in South and West Africa and hundreds of thousands of black people ready to work at mining for wages which no white man would look at for a moment. In China there is abundance of coal and iron, and a surplus of labor available. Japan, Eastern Siberia, the Philippines, and South America teem with resources, and there are no obstacles there to the employment of any kind of labor. There is already a marked disposition on the part of capitalists to invest in such countries, and it will be rapidly augmented by the long continuance of such labor conditions as just now are afflicting America. We think we see grave danger ahead, if the workmen of Canada do not unite with the employers in devising a means whereby the relations of the two classes may be adjusted without friction.

The remedy lies in compulsory arbitration. The first objection made when this is proposed, is that no man should be compelled to work for another against his will. We reply that compulsory arbitration need not affect the right of any individual to work for whom he pleases and for what wages he may choose to ask. Its object is to remove all possibility of such a question arising. Dispose of the cause of strikes and lock-outs and they will never occur, so that the necessity of compelling any one to work will never arise.

What are the causes of labor troubles? The attempt by employers to reduce wages, the demand by employees for higher wages or some detail in the carrying on of an industry. We submit that it ought not to be beyond the wisdom of statesmen to discover a means whereby such questions can be inquired into by an impartial tribunal. We may be asked how we propose to compel men to submit their cases to such a tribunal. We reply that we do not propose to compel them to do so, but only to give an advantage to those who do. Arbitration will be compulsory by providing that those who avail themselves of it shall be entitled to certain protection, to which they would not otherwise be entitled.

We submit that a court of arbitration having been provided, industrial establishments and labor unions should be required to register with it. This registration should not be necessary to give the court jurisdiction, but would be intended to render the decrees of the court effectual. It would prevent employers from shirking responsibility and secret organizations of workmen from defeating the decrees of the courts. The court thus having cognizance of the individuals responsible on both sides would know against whom to issue its processes and whom to punish in case they were disregarded. Apply this to the fishermen's strike now in progress. The court would take up the question involved and would settle what would be a fair price for fish. If after such decree any cannery should refuse to pay the price fixed, its cannery should be closed; if any fisherman should be unwilling to work for the price, he should be at liberty to refuse but if the fishermen's union should resist the order of the court, its officers should be liable as for a contempt, and all attempts to interfere with persons willing to work for the fixed price should be punishable in the same manner. The court would also have power to deal with workmen not members of unions, but we would propose to give the unions a legal standing so that the workmen could have a strong body in every case to back up their claims before the arbitration court. Other features of such a system may be referred to in a future issue.

AN OLD PROJECT REVIVED.

In his speech before the Board of Trade yesterday, Mr. Turner spoke very strongly upon the importance of reviving the old British Pacific project. He was careful to explain that in so doing he was speaking only as an old resident of Victoria. We think that most of those who heard him will regret that he felt obliged thus to qualify his observations, for when he said that he believed the people of Victoria would only have to wake up to secure the subsidies necessary to bring the Canadian Northern to their doors, those who heard him would have been glad to have been told that this was his opinion as a prominent member of the British Columbia cabinet. The statement of Mr. Turner that in two and a half years the Canadian Northern will be at the Yellow Head Pass is highly important, especially as he said this declaration was made on the authority of the men engaged in the construction of that railway. This being the case, it is certainly none too soon for the people of this city to take counsel together as to what can be done to make Victoria the Pacific terminus of this great highway.

That the central portion of British Columbia is as rich in natural resources as the southern portion is very well understood. Communities with just as great population, and just as great industrial potentialities as any in the Kootenays can be built up north of the Canadian Pacific, and it is altogether probable that their prosperity would be found to rest upon even a wider basis. The fact that Victoria is on an island precludes no reason whatever why it should not be the terminus of a trans-continental railway. Where such a railway should come to tide-water on the Mainland is a matter of detail, but no matter what point may be chosen, connection can readily be made with a railway on the island so that traffic can be carried across the narrow strip of water without delay or interruption. We are glad to see the question once more brought so prominently to the front.

GOLD PURCHASES.

The announcement made at the meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday that the provincial government has entered into an arrangement whereby gold will be assayed and its weight and fineness guaranteed at the government assay offices, and a certificate be given to the owner of the metal, which can be cashed at its face in any bank in British Columbia, is the culmination of the effort of the Board to do what is possible to bring the gold of the Yukon to the cities of British Columbia. In acting so promptly in this matter, the government has shown itself fully alive to the requirements of the situation, and it has done everything that could be expected of it. This action is in no way antagonistic to that of the Dominion government in establishing assay offices. It is only supplementary to it. The public will heartily endorse what the government has done, and it affords a new instance of the advantage to be derived from united action. The citizens showed that they wanted something done, and the government has stepped in and done it.

It cannot be too widely made known that a miner having gold dust can dispose of it to as good advantage in Victoria or Vancouver as anywhere in the world.

The Times is entirely right as to the pernicious effect of such labor disputes as are now in progress in this province. The conditions now existing are calculated to alarm every patriotic person.

Referring to the Colonist, the Times says: "The position of our contemporary on all questions in which the public are vitally interested is too well known for it to be injuriously affected by anything appearing in the Times or any other paper."

We accept this explanation of our contemporary's course in 'he spirit in which it is offered.

Friday and Saturday
OUR BARGAIN DAYS

AGAIN this week we are making big cuts in shoe prices. Our End of the Week Bargains are being talked of all over the city—they are real bargains, no odds and ends; no shopworn goods.

Children's Red Dongola strap slippers	90c
Children's Dongola Oxford shoes	75c
Misses Dongola buttoned boots	\$1.20
Youths' strong tan laced boots	\$1.25
Ladies' Dongola laced boots, (Welts), regular \$3.50, for	\$2.25
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords turn soles, regular \$2.00 for	\$1.35
Ladies' Dongola buttoned boots \$2.25, for	\$1.50

When you can buy new stylish goods and buy them at such low prices, why waste your good money on old shopworn articles. We will be pleased to see you Friday or Saturday, even if you don't buy.

CITY SHOE HOUSE

OLD WESTSIDE - 70 Government St.

U. S. CENSUS.
Further Particulars of the Population of the Republic—Extensive Frauds.

The first half of the final report on the population of the United States, issued by the census bureau at Washington, contains statistics showing the aggregate population of the United States, the population by States and Territories, the density of population, the population of Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, and the population of States and Territories by minor civil divisions, the population of cities having 2,000 or more inhabitants, or more in 1900, the percentage of increase of population in such cities, and the population of incorporated cities, towns, villages and boroughs in the year 1900.

The other section of the report on population will be issued. It is expected some time in September, which will place the entire report before the public in less than one year since the enumeration began and four years earlier than has been done by any previous census. For the purpose of enumeration the country was divided into 300 super-visor's districts, subdivided into 52,871 enumeration districts. The census was considered as being of June 1, 1900, and was to be completed in two weeks in places of 8,000 or more inhabitants. The census of 1890, and in one month in rural districts.

The first returns from the enumerators were received by the bureau on June 15, 1900. An announcement of the population of the United States, which was made in connection with the Re-appointment bill, was made by the bureau on November 27, 1900, which included also an estimate of 14,400 persons in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad, and for which no returns had been received. Since that time there have been but few changes in the estimated population, and those principally of a minor character, necessitated chiefly by corrections due to failures by the enumerators.

The report gives the total population of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, the Indian Territory and Indian reservations, as 76,293,387, against 63,069,756 in 1890. Included in this aggregate are 1,000,000 Chinese and Japanese. Provision was made by the Census act for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the island of Porto Rico, but a census for that island, under the direction of the war department, the result of which is given in the report, shows a total population of 953,243. A similar enumeration of the island of Cuba, under the direction of the war department, showed the population of that island on October 16, 1898, to be 1,572,737. No report has been received from the islands of Guam and Tutuila, has been taken since they have been in the possession of the United States, but a partial census of the Philippines is now being taken under direction of the War Department.

The report says that owing to faulty enumeration in the Southern States in 1870 not only was an exaggerated rate of increase shown in that section for the ten years from 1870 to 1880, but the rate of increase of the entire country was affected. On a basis of the corrected population of 1870 the increase for the decade from 1870 to 1880 was 26 per cent., or practically the same rate as that during the preceding decade. From 1880 to 1890 the increase was not quite 25 per cent., and from 1890 to 1900 nearly 21 per cent.

Rhode Island, the report says, with 407 inhabitants to the square mile in 1900, is the most densely settled state in the Union. Massachusetts is next, with not quite 349 inhabitants to the square mile. Four other states have more than 100 inhabitants to the square mile—New York, with 152.6; Pennsylvania, with 140.1; Maryland, with 120.5; and Ohio, with 112 inhabitants to the square mile. Alaska had but one person to every ten square miles in 1900, and Nevada only four to a like area. Wyoming had not quite one inhabitant to the square mile. Arizona had 1.1; New Mexico, 1.3; Montana, 1.8; and Idaho, 2.2. The report shows a density of population of not quite 24 persons, ranking between Maine, with 23.2 persons to the square mile, and Arkansas, with 24.7 persons.

Oklahoma shows the largest increase in population since 1890, of all the states and territories, 17.7 per cent. The increase in that territory being 407.6 per cent. The next largest percentage of increase was found in Indian Territory, with 117.6 per cent. The increase in population of Idaho was 82.7 per cent. Montana, 70.2; North Dakota, 67.1 per cent.; and Washington 45 per cent. Nevada was the only state which showed an actual increase in its population since 1890. The population of Kansas showed an increase of only 3 per cent., Vermont 3.4 per cent., and Maine 5 per cent.

The smallest percentage of increase was shown by Nebraska, with one-half of 1 per cent.

In connection with the United States census, there have been extensive frauds uncovered in Maryland. In the United States district court one witness after another testified to the presence of fictitious persons, non-residents, and the duplication of names of persons actually residing in the district. In the families living outside the county, some members of which had never been in it; a Washington hospital staff, and a large negro family, most of them dead, the only male member of which left to tell the tale was a negro boy 10 years old, were among the cases which came to light in the testimony. One man was counted wrongfully three times, and some women not living in the district were enumerated both by their maiden and their married names.

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W. RIDGWAY WILSON.

CHINESE SIMPLICITY.

An Incident of the Capture of Peking.

From London Daily News.

One of the most laughable instances which I witnessed during the war in China, happened on Wednesday, August 15, the day following the one on which Peking was entered by the allies and the legations relieved.

The American troops, commanded by Gen. Chaffee, started in the early morning from camp near the city wall, near the main gate, without consulting the other powers as to their destination or intentions. About 9 a.m. a band came to the gate and the gate was found and opened on the right. With two officers of his staff, the general started at once to see for himself the prospect of entrance. But a short time before the gate had fallen, shot dead by a bullet through the head, while standing in the gateway, and on top of the Chien gate. Dearly beloved as an officer, a soldier, and a man, the news of his death was a shock to every one of the little army of Americans, who respected and admired him so greatly.

When General Chaffee and his staff officers went to the gate that had been discovered, passed through it and along the inside of the outer wall. I accompanied them. None of the party felt in the mood for levity and returned to their quarters, waiting long under a very strong realization of the danger of our position. We eventually discovered that the gate had been shot down, and that the Chinese had been waiting for an order to enter, which was apparently between the outer wall and the inner one of equal dimensions. Consequently the gate had been shot down in the matter of position by finding the gate.

Before we had discovered all this, however, and as we were still engaged in exploring the city, those who advanced came upon a Chinese in the uniform of a soldier, so suddenly as to cause them to wonder if he had not come from the ground. His proximity at the moment of the discovery of his existence, the fact that he was apparently unarmed, and the broad and open nature of the ground, and the fact that he was a Chinese, were all partly responsible for his escape from death. Had he been seen at any distance, or had he been armed, he would certainly have been shot. Under the existing circumstances, the very probability of his escape, and the advance of the American commander in chief.

As the Americans advanced he presented a small wooden table upon which were several Chinese characters. His evident anxiety that we should not overlook this bit of unintelligible inscribed wood, caused us at once to jump to the conclusion that it was a relic of the Chinese. The Chinese, in other words, thought, "Here is a man with a message from the Emperor. Perhaps it is from the Empress Dowager, or even the Emperor himself."

The interpreter I saw the interpreter of the French General approaching. Knowing that he could speak Chinese, I hastened towards him, and explained the importance of the message. The interpreter had come to ask General Chaffee if the French artillery might shell the Imperial City and the surrounding walls, and then, through the heads of the American troops, Chaffee refused to entertain such a proposition. The French General, however, did not stop the French. In fact, Chaffee had to use all his well-known bluntness, and even employ discourtesy and profanity, before the French shells ceased bursting within a few yards of the American advance. But that is another story.

The French interpreter was as eager as I to see what was on the placard. He, the soldier detailed to guard the Chinese, and the interpreter, or even the interpreter, had to wait for a moment, to find, on his return, that the Chinese had commenced an earnest and emphatic harangue to the new-comer. Of course, the Mongolian had the same thing on all of us, but this was the first time he was understood. As he finished, or rather showed down after the first shout, the interpreter came up.

"What about this fellow?" asked the General.

"Why, sir," said the interpreter, with a sickly smile, "this is a Chinese soldier. The board he carries testifies to that fact, and in addition tells who he is and to what body he is attached. He belongs to a sort of Imperial guard. He says he was on duty guarding the gate in the outer wall, and left his post for a moment, to find, on his return, that the Chinese had commenced an earnest and emphatic harangue to the new-comer. Of course, the Mongolian had the same thing on all of us, but this was the first time he was understood. As he finished, or rather showed down after the first shout, the interpreter came up.

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